

Project: Key Best History Season: \_\_\_\_\_

Tools for the Job: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Done: \_\_\_\_\_

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7.  
8.

Chas De Graff

Ran Key Best  
Butcher Shop  
Locker plant

How?

1.  
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9.  
10

Earl Smith had lockers  
in Shop  
Butcher shop behind  
present Green Acres -

Ref - Interview - Doyle Smith

Get all Info on Key Best:

Picture <sup>downtown</sup> ~~cold storage~~

Who Built Cold Storage

Roy Todd doesn't know

# Continuing the legacy of Alexander Graham Bell

This is the second in a three-part series to be presented in the Sunday magazine on the history and operation of the National Geographic Society.

by James Conaway

Washington Post Writer

**BADDECK, Nova Scotia** — At last the house emerges from the fog: a Victorian dream of stolid nonconformity, with spires and broad terraces. It sits alone on the point of Beinn Bhreagh peninsula, 2,000 acres of privately owned woods and freshly mown meadows. Slate-colored water stretches away toward the rocky headlands and pine-furred mountains of the Cape Breton coast. Moored offshore are two elegant wooden yawls, motionless in the motionless morning air.

The house and sailboats, White Mist and Elsie, belong to another era. All are curiously linked to Washington, D.C., home of Alexander Graham Bell, who bought up the farms on Beinn Bhreagh (Gaelic for "beautiful mountain") at the end of the last century, shortly before becoming president of the National Geographic Society, and spent the rest of his summers here.

TODAY THREE generations of Bell's Washington descendants dip at themselves each summer on the waters that Bell bought for his experiments with hydrofoils, and roam the fields where he flew enormous kites. These warm-weather expatriates are rooted in almost a century of local tradition, 1,500 miles north of the capital, where the Geographic Society's founder, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, became editor of the Geographic at Howard's. Grosvenor was the first to publish an advertisement and was the first to publish a photograph of a prehistoric animal who had been discovered in the Potomac River.



Gilbert Melville Grosvenor, 53, is president of the National Geographic Society. He is the fourth generation of Alexander Graham Bell's descendents to run the magazine and its offshoot concerns.

to Beinn Bhreagh over his great-grandfather's most famous invention, the telephone, and added, "Bring your slicker."

The road out of town passes the Gilbert H. Grosvenor Memorial Library and the Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Park. A dirt road leads to the peninsula, past a sign advising the curious that this is private property, although that is hardly necessary. Bell's whimsy and his genius still inform the landscape, as they do the Geographic.

nor hands the visitor a cup of tea.

An intense, private man, Grosvenor is protective of the Geographic and well aware of the perception of privilege that surrounds his family name. "The Geographic is beholden to no one," he says. "We abide by the laws of the United States, but that's the extent of direction from the outside."

A magazine writer once referred to Grosvenor's "ostentatiously inexpensive wash-and-wear suits" seen in the halls of the Geographic. In fact, Grosvenor doesn't seem particularly interest-

father, Gilbert H. Grosvenor (GHG).

All discussions of Grosvenor family history and the development of the Geographic go back to the mansion at the tip of Beinn Bhreagh, known as the Point, with a nine-hole golf course on the lawn. Grosvenor takes his visitor there, and into the foyer, where a stuffed black bear stands on its hind legs.

HE RUBS THE BEAR'S nose affectionately — a family tradition. "There used to be another bear here," he says. "We moved it out."

is shown in the candid and touring photographs strolling with wife and grandchildren.

"Why did we abandon that velous school of photography Grosvenor asks. "By the 1940s photographs in the magazine become . . . well, I wish I had a good synonym for 'cornball.' Maybe my grandfather felt that as the magazine grew, it took on more responsibility. But the photographs became stilted." (Photographs in the Geographic have since returned to an approximation of GHG's more candid style.)

At the Point, GHG discussed the Geographic with young Gil, his grandson, after he had turned up the editorship to MBG. He thought MBG was crazy to put a National Geographic atlas, Grosvenor. "He thought it would ruin us. When the subject came in board meetings, GHG fell ill so he could leave."

GEOGRAPHY WAS interpreted by GHG in the broadest sense, anything occurring in the natural world, past or present, of local interest, from "Queer Methods of Travel in Curious Corners of the World" to birds and bees. Editorial principles included first-person voice and a certain there was to be no criticism, no unpleasantness. Grosvenor's life dominated his vacation, he worked in a tent in the woods, reading manuscripts, and the death of the Bells, GHG moved into the big house, and had his set up near the water, outdoors with bookshelves and a wooden floor.

MBG published the anthropological findings of Louis Leakey and Jacques Cousteau's observations; he involved the Geographic in the development of Mesa Verde in the Southwest. He was the first to put a color photograph on the cover of the magazine, a rare move. To illustrate the wisdom

# Current Pictures to Take

Key Best Bldg  
who operated it

Rick of  
RRV  
communications

275 So 500 E



Nellie C. DeGraff

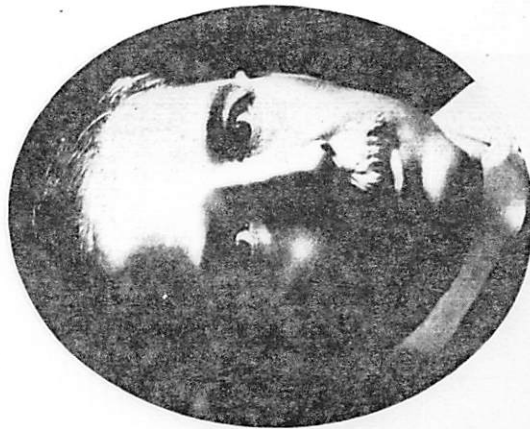


## PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN OF UTAH—1847



FRANK VICTOR VAN COTT

Son of John Van Cott and Laura Lund.  
Born Aug. 7, 1863, Salt Lake City. Ward  
Teacher; Missionary to Samoan Islands.



WALDEMAR VAN COTT

Son of John Van Cott and Laura Lund.  
Born Dec. 11, 1859, Salt Lake City.  
Lawyer.



THOMAS WARRICK, JR.

Son of Thomas Warrick and Eliza Taylor.  
Born Dec. 2, 1849, South Cottonwood,  
Utah. High Priest.

